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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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TOP GROWTH OCCUPATIONS TO 1990

Employment growth is expected to occur in most South Dakota occupations during the 1980s, according to Labor Market Information Center estimates. Grouping these occupations into broad homogeneous categories shows the types of occupations in which this growth is expected to take place. Employment of service workers and laborers in the state is projected to increase by about 17 percent, or 10,675 people. Employment in the category of professional, technical and related work and in the category of clerical work is also expected to grow by approximately 17 percent with employment growth of 8025 and 7475 respectively. Projections also indicate that employment in managerial and executive positions is expected to increase by 15 percent, adding about 4525 people. Craft and related occupations are expected to grow 14 percent or about 3920 people. Operative and semi-skilled employment, which includes metal working, packaging, and textile occupations is projected to expand by 12 percent, or 3585 additional people in the 1980s. Sales employment is projected to grow by 11 percent, adding 2,345 people.

The broad occupational groups listed above contain many occupations. The occupations in these groups that are expected to have the highest percentage employment growth and those that are expected to add the greatest number of new employees are outlined below.

The 10 occupations in Table I are projected to experience the greatest percentage growth throughout the 1980s. However, they will not necessarily be responsible for the greatest number of new jobs. For example, even though employment in grain milling occupations will increase by approximately 50 percent, this translates into only 4 new openings.

An analysis of the high percentage growth occupations also reveals that they are related to a single industry in seven out of the ten occupations. For example, increases in log and lumber inspecting occupations will only occur in the lumber and wood products industry.

In comparison to the percentage increases, the occupations that are expected to provide the largest number of new jobs (Table II) cross several industry lines. For example, miscellaneous clerical occupations can be found in the logging industry as well as most other major industries in the state.

Table II below shows the 10 occupations that are

TABLE I
HIGHEST GROWTH OCCUPATIONS BY PERCENTAGE OF NEW EMPLOYEES TO 1990

Occupations	Percent Change	Employment Growth
Computer Specialist	81.8	504
Stock and Bond Sales Agents	65.5	108
Log and Lumber Inspecting	52.9	9
Grain Milling	50.0	4
Furniture Finishing	45.5	5
Shoe Repair	32.9	27
Accounting	31.6	681
Social Scientist	31.3	87
Tailoring	29.4	45
Printing Trade Crafts	29.1	195

TABLE II
HIGHEST GROWTH OCCUPATIONS BY NUMBER OF NEW EMPLOYEES TO 1990

Occupations	Percent Change	Employment Growth
Miscellaneous Clerical	14.5	4,821
Miscellaneous Managers and Proprietors	17.4	4,191
Food Service	18.7	4,123
Miscellaneous Operatives	19.5	2,099
Stenographers, Secretaries, Typists	21.9	1,918
Miscellaneous Sales	10.4	1,887
Laborers, Excluding Farm	13.8	1,848
Cleaning Service Work	18.9	1,559
Health Service	26.7	1,508
Construction Craft Work	15.6	1,437

expected to create the most new jobs to 1990.

The general occupational groups and the specific occupations reviewed here are expected to experience the greatest employment increases in terms of both percentage change and in the number of new employees through 1990. Many other occupations, although not listed here, will also contribute to South Dakota's future employment growth.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN NOVEMBER 1984

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the state increased by 4,600 workers between November 1983 and November 1984, a 1.9 percent increase. This raised South Dakota's total nonagricultural employment to 241,600 in November of 1984. Five of the eight major industries in the state posted employment gains during this period.

The wholesale and retail trade industry had the largest employment increase with a net addition of 1,900 jobs. Retail trade accounted for the majority of the increase.

Manufacturing employment in the state increased 3.7 percent, or 1,000 jobs over November 1983 levels. The bulk of this increase occurred in durable goods manufacturing.

The state's services industry had an over-the-year employment gain of 800. Government employment increased by 700 during the same time mainly because poll workers were hired by local governments for the presidential election in 1984.

Finance/insurance/real estate posted an increase of 300 jobs or 2.4 percent for the one year period. During this same time, the mining industry, the construction industry, and the industry which comprises transportation and public utilities experienced slight employment declines of 100 jobs each.

A review of October to November 1984 figures shows traditional seasonal winter employment decreases in several major industries. The construction industry noted a decline of 600 jobs as cold weather slowed building efforts. The services industry, specifically the hotels/amusement/personal and business sector, also showed a seasonal decline. Wholesale and retail trade industry employment showed a slight decline of 200 jobs.

The finance/insurance/real estate industry posted a 200 job increase from October to November 1984. Government employment also rose, but the increase was mainly due to the presidential election poll workers employed by local government.

The November 1984 unemployment rate of 4.1 percent was a decrease of 0.7 percent from the 4.8 percent rate recorded one year earlier. The November 1984 rate was a slight increase over the October 1984 unemployment rate of 4.0 percent.

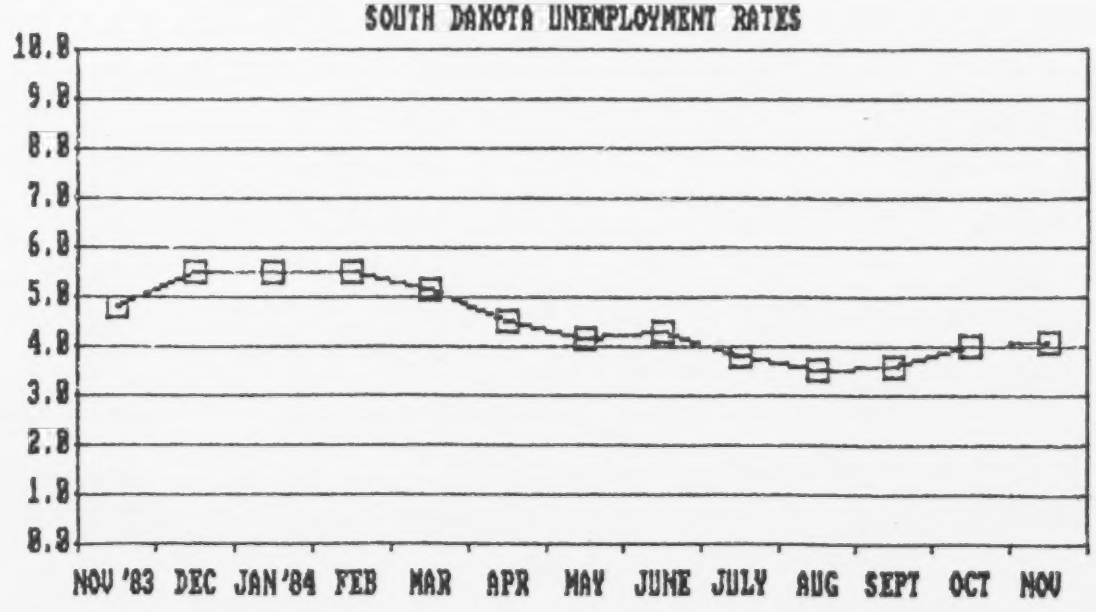


TABLE 1

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	November 1984 (1)					November 1983				
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate		Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	
United States	114,115,000	106,246,000	7,869,000	6.9	(3)	112,147,000	103,018,000	9,129,000	8.1	(3)
South Dakota	334,500	321,000	13,700	4.1		327,700	312,000	15,700	4.8	
Sioux Falls MSA	67,393	65,688	1,705	2.5		67,717	64,802	2,915	4.3	
Aurora	1,374	1,348	26	1.9		1,408	1,381	27	1.9	
Beadle	9,342	9,000	342	3.7		8,752	8,389	363	4.1	
Bennett	1,206	1,177	29	2.4		1,376	1,321	55	4.0	
Bon Homme	3,667	3,474	193	5.3		3,392	3,200	192	5.7	
Brookings	14,130	13,075	1,055	7.5		13,715	12,894	821	6.0	
Brown	19,562	18,732	830	4.2		18,787	17,789	998	5.3	
Brule	2,721	2,643	78	2.9		3,090	2,961	129	4.2	
Buffalo	528	423	105	19.9		507	466	41	8.1	
Butte	3,612	3,503	109	3.0		3,498	3,389	109	3.1	
Campbell	731	710	21	2.9		790	759	31	3.9	
Charles Mix	3,695	3,577	118	3.2		3,688	3,526	162	4.4	
Clark	1,656	1,590	66	4.0		1,963	1,837	126	6.4	
Clay	5,491	5,295	196	3.6		5,978	5,712	266	4.4	
Codington	10,517	9,677	840	8.0		10,143	9,560	583	5.7	
Corson	1,244	1,166	78	6.3		1,278	1,140	138	10.8	
Custer	2,395	2,299	96	4.0		2,344	2,223	121	5.2	
Davison	9,393	9,109	284	3.0		9,410	9,018	392	4.2	
Day	2,930	2,797	133	4.5		2,907	2,749	158	5.4	
Deuel	1,817	1,678	139	7.6		1,955	1,790	165	8.4	
Dewey	1,761	1,639	122	6.9		1,962	1,805	157	8.0	
Douglas	1,668	1,629	39	2.3		1,770	1,704	66	3.7	
Edmunds	1,878	1,825	53	2.8		1,884	1,811	73	3.9	
Fall River	3,357	3,253	104	3.1		3,246	3,082	164	5.1	
Faulk	1,286	1,268	18	1.4		1,173	1,146	27	2.3	
Grant	4,360	4,149	211	4.8		4,449	4,270	179	4.0	
Gregory	2,409	2,370	39	1.6		2,550	2,347	203	8.0	
Haakon	1,175	1,156	19	1.6		1,238	1,211	27	2.2	
Hamlin	2,164	2,015	149	6.9		1,899	1,754	145	7.6	
Hand	1,919	1,844	75	3.9		2,056	1,947	109	5.3	
Hanson	1,009	938	71	7.0		1,071	1,008	63	5.9	
Harding	665	660	5	0.8		704	636	68	9.7	
Hughes	7,909	7,650	259	3.3		7,610	7,300	310	4.1	
Hutchinson	4,133	3,984	149	3.6		4,148	3,969	179	4.3	
Hyde	733	714	19	2.6		794	777	17	2.1	
Jackson	1,202	1,137	65	5.4		997	942	55	5.5	
Jerauld	1,135	1,122	13	1.1		1,150	1,131	19	1.7	
Jones	554	531	23	4.2		604	575	29	4.8	
Kingsbury	3,365	3,256	109	3.2		3,345	3,166	179	5.4	
Lake	5,567	5,321	246	4.4		5,197	4,974	223	4.3	
Lawrence	9,627	9,133	494	5.1		9,307	8,850	457	4.9	
Lincoln	6,283	6,043	240	3.8		6,202	5,960	242	3.9	
Lyman	1,347	1,292	55	4.1		1,372	1,285	87	6.3	
McCook	2,790	2,500	290	10.4		2,831	2,669	162	5.7	
McPherson	1,445	1,419	26	1.8		1,484	1,411	73	4.9	
Marshall	1,867	1,771	96	5.1		1,878	1,774	104	5.5	
Meade	6,168	5,926	242	3.9		6,023	5,740	283	4.7	
Mellette	694	642	52	7.5		733	692	41	5.6	
Miner	1,746	1,618	128	7.3		1,504	1,475	29	1.9	
Minnehaha	67,393	65,688	1,705	2.5		67,717	64,802	2,915	4.3	
Moody	3,570	3,366	204	5.7		3,414	3,342	72	2.1	
Pennington	42,485	41,031	1,454	3.4		37,550	35,816	1,734	4.6	
Perkins	2,060	2,024	36	1.7		2,114	2,042	72	3.4	
Potter	1,766	1,687	79	4.5		1,738	1,668	70	4.0	
Roberts	4,215	3,975	240	5.7		4,024	3,820	204	5.1	
Sanborn	1,218	1,179	39	3.2		1,234	1,166	68	5.5	
Shannon	2,801	2,589	212	7.6		2,773	2,477	296	10.7	
Spink	3,455	3,309	146	4.2		3,680	3,484	196	5.3	
Stanley	1,368	1,297	71	5.2		1,239	1,171	68	5.5	
Sully	618	610	8	1.3		633	618	15	2.4	
Todd	2,070	1,965	105	5.1		2,035	1,907	128	6.3	
Tripp	2,833	2,695	138	4.9		3,121	2,937	184	5.9	
Turner	3,746	3,597	149	4.0		3,964	3,763	201	5.1	
Union	5,267	4,969	298	5.7		5,264	4,932	332	6.3	
Walworth	2,861	2,793	68	2.4		2,879	2,697	182	6.3	
Yankton	9,529	9,125	404	4.2		9,016	8,709	307	3.4	
Ziebach	1,041	984	57	5.5		1,148	1,104	44	3.8	

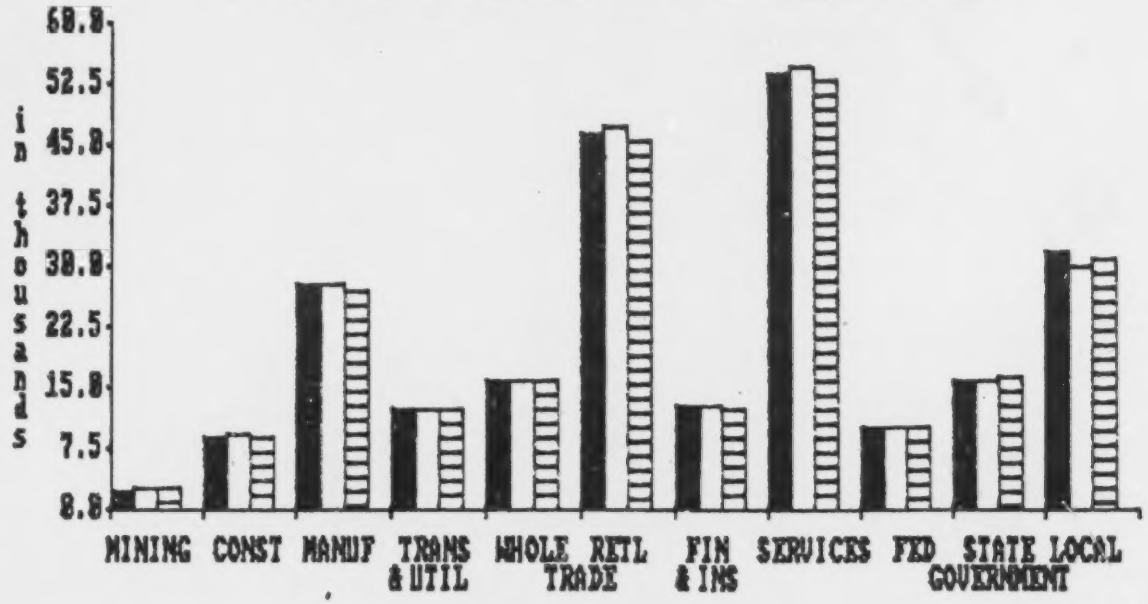
(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 7.2 and 8.4. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

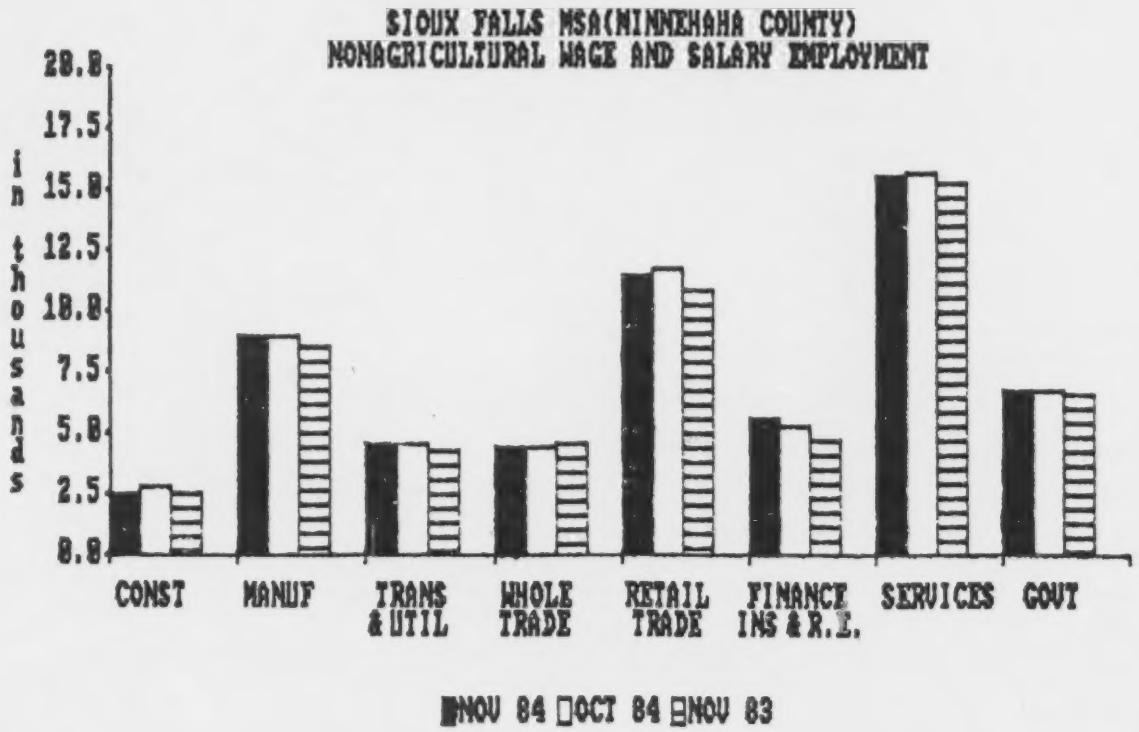
TABLE 2

SOUTH DAKOTA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	NOV 1984	OCT 1984	NOV 1983	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	241.6	241.5	237.0	.0	1.9
MINING	2.6	2.7	2.7	-3.7	-3.7
CONSTRUCTION	9.1	9.7	9.2	-6.2	-1.1
MANUFACTURING	28.0	28.2	27.0	-.7	3.7
Durable Goods	14.9	15.1	13.8	-1.3	8.0
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9.5	9.6	8.9	-1.0	6.7
Nondurable Goods	13.1	13.2	13.2	-.8	-.8
Food & Kindred Products	7.7	7.7	7.8	.0	-1.3
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2.8	2.7	2.6	3.7	7.7
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.4	12.4	12.5	.0	-.8
Transportation	7.1	7.2	7.0	-1.4	1.4
Communication & Public Utilities	5.3	5.3	5.4	.0	-1.9
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	63.6	63.8	61.7	-.3	3.1
Wholesale Trade	16.2	16.2	16.2	.0	.0
Durable Goods	6.8	7.0	7.1	-2.9	-4.2
Nondurable Goods	9.3	9.3	9.1	.0	2.2
Retail Trade	47.5	47.6	45.5	-.2	4.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	13.0	12.8	12.7	1.6	2.4
SERVICES	54.1	54.9	53.3	-1.5	1.5
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	13.5	14.3	13.6	-5.6	-.7
Medical and Health	21.4	21.6	22.1	-.9	-3.2
Educational, Membership & Social	16.3	16.1	14.8	1.2	10.1
GOVERNMENT	58.7	57.0	58.0	3.0	1.2
Federal	10.4	10.4	10.2	.0	2.0
State	16.2	16.1	16.6	.6	-2.4
State Education	8.2	8.0	8.6	2.5	-4.7
Local	32.1*	30.4	31.2	5.6	2.9
Local Education	17.5	17.4	18.3	.6	-4.4

TABLE 2 (Continued)



	NOV 1984	OCT 1984	NOV 1983	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	60.5	60.9	58.1	-.7	4.1
1/ MINING	—	—	—	—	—
CONSTRUCTION	2.6	2.8	2.5	-7.1	4.0
MANUFACTURING	9.1	9.0	8.6	1.1	5.8
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4.6	4.7	4.4	-2.1	4.5
TRADE	16.0	16.3	15.7	-1.8	1.9
Wholesale Trade	4.5	4.5	4.7	.0	-4.3
Retail Trade	11.5	11.8	11.0	-2.5	4.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	5.6	5.4	4.8	3.7	16.7
SERVICES	15.7	15.8	15.3	-.6	2.6
GOVERNMENT	6.9	6.9	6.7	.0	3.0

The figures in Table 2 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full-time and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. This table compares the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

TABLE 3

HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION WORKERS*

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	NOV 1984	OCT 1984	NOV 1983	NOV 1984	OCT 1984	NOV 1983	NOV 1984	OCT 1984	NOV 1983
South Dakota Statewide									
Manufacturing.....	$307.82	$305.28	$299.48	42.4	42.4	42.6	$ 7.26	$ 7.20	$ 7.03
Durable Goods.....	291.51	297.08	277.14	41.0	42.5	40.4	7.11	6.99	6.86
Nondurable Goods.....	325.74	315.88	326.61	43.9	42.4	45.3	7.42	7.45	7.21
Sioux Falls SMSA									
Manufacturing.....	332.51	328.27	337.56	48.4	46.3	48.5	6.87	7.09	6.96

*Average hours and earnings for production-related workers.

The figures in this table are for production-related workers in the manufacturing industry. The earnings estimates are based on gross pay before deductions and include pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave. They exclude bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period).

TABLE 4

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

1967=100	OCT 1984	SEPT 1984	OCT 1983	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
All Items.....	315.3	314.5	302.6	0.3	4.2
Food & Beverages....	296.6	296.4	285.7	0.1	3.8
Housing.....	341.2	341.4	326.8	-0.1	4.4
Apparel.....	205.7	204.2	200.7	0.7	2.5
Transportation.....	315.5	313.7	305.0	0.6	3.4
Medical Care.....	385.5	383.1	362.9	0.6	6.2
Entertainment.....	258.3	257.3	249.1	0.4	3.7

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

TABLE 5

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1] - STATEWIDE

	Number			Percent		
	NOV 1984	OCT 1984	NOV 1983	NOV 1984	OCT 1984	NOV 1983
Sex, Total	2,101	1,684	1 860	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	1,042	763	1 191	49.6	45.3	64.0
Female	1,059	921	669	50.4	54.7	36.0
Race, Total	2,101	1,684	1 860	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	1,877	1,470	1 630	89.3	87.3	87.6
Nonwhite	224	214	230	10.7	12.7	12.4
Age, Total	2,101	1,684	1 860	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	1,519	1,240	1 446	72.3	73.6	77.7
Over 45	582	444	414	27.7	26.4	22.3
[2] Industry, Total	2,101	1,684	1 860	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	28	12	26	1.3	.7	1.4
Construction	248	145	202	11.8	8.6	10.9
Manufacturing	701	490	345	33.4	29.1	18.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	82	59	83	3.9	3.5	4.5
Trade	358	304	498	17.0	18.1	26.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	64	64	54	3.0	3.8	2.9
Services	476	454	477	22.7	27.0	25.6
Government	144	156	175	6.9	9.3	9.4
[2] Occupation, Total	2,101	1,684	1 860	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & Managerial	293	335	316	13.9	19.9	17.0
Clerical and Sales	394	388	374	18.8	23.0	20.1
Services	239	182	294	11.1	10.8	15.8
Processing	75	90	73	3.6	5.3	3.9
Machine Trade	103	75	85	4.9	4.5	4.6
Benchwork	388	239	91	18.5	14.2	4.9
Structural Work	388	247	383	18.5	14.7	20.6
Other	221	128	244	10.5	7.6	13.1
Duration of Current Unemployment						
Total	2,101	1,684	1 860	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	441	429	358	21.0	25.5	19.2
3-4 Weeks	321	238	244	15.3	14.1	13.1
5-14 Weeks	879	663	762	41.6	39.4	41.0
15 Weeks & Over	460	354	496	21.9	21.0	26.7

[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

TABLE 6

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES - STATEWIDE

	NOV 1984	OCT 1984	NOV 1983	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims.....	2,443	2,337	2,552	4.5	-4.3
B. Weeks Claimed.....	8,631	8,203	8,973	5.2	-3.8
C. Amount of Benefit Payments.....	$816,803	$505,121	$517,672	61.7	57.8
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance...	$27,124,100	$26,485,400	$15,346,600	2.4	76.7
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals).....	6,864	7,004	7,309	-2.0	-6.1
F. Nonag Placements.....	3,142	4,174	3,469	-24.7	-9.4
G. Nonag Job Openings.....	3,477	4,557	2,849	-23.7	22.0

The data in this table are taken from the records of the State unemployment insurance program and the State Job Service system.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the State Unemployment Insurance Program.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our State Program.

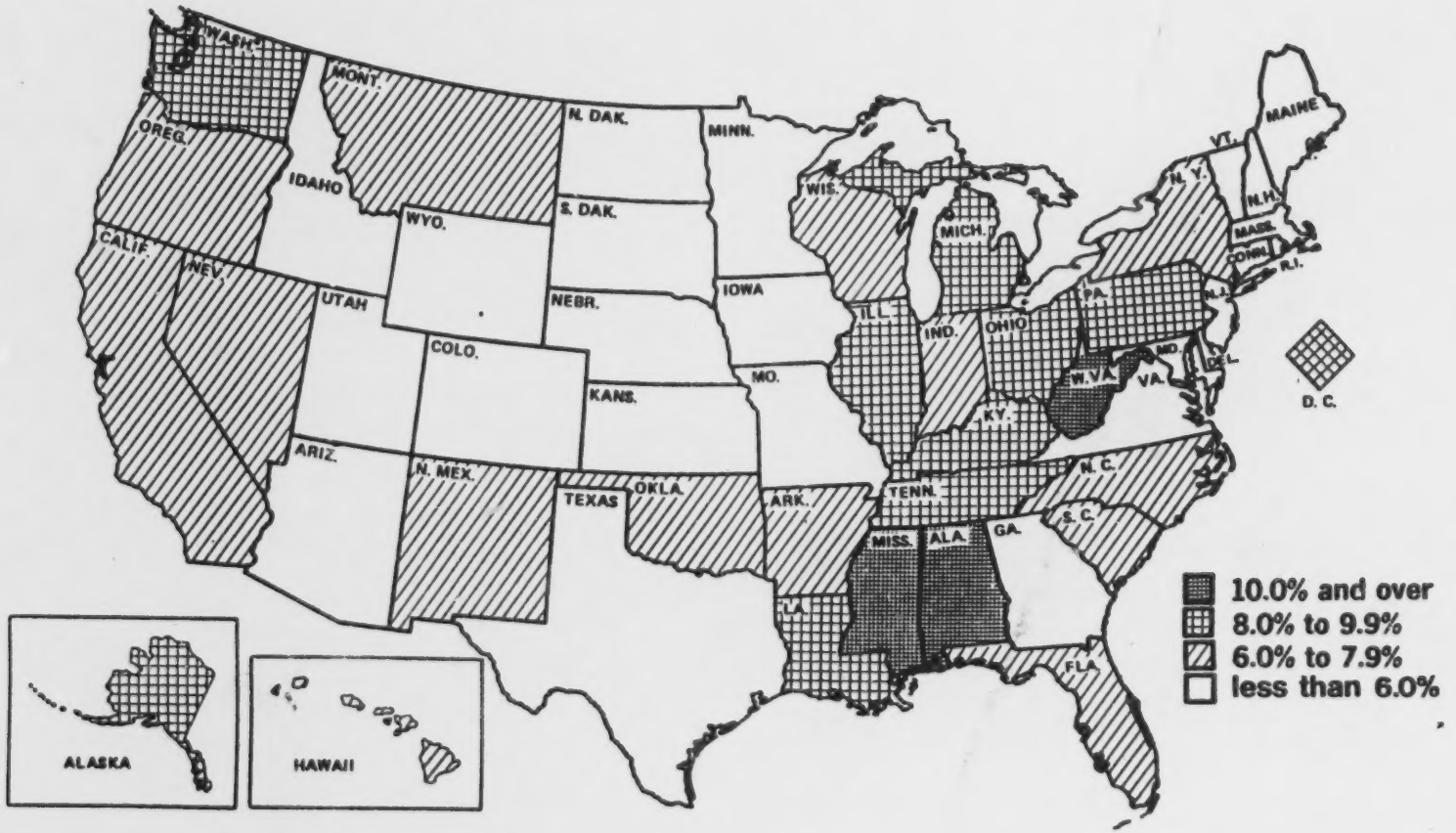
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance Taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the State.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

Unemployment Rates by State, September 1984



The Labor Market Information Center of the South Dakota Department of Labor collects, analyzes and publishes information concerning the economy, labor market and population characteristics. This information can be very important to economic developers; social and training program planners; business, education and government administrators.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION AVAILABLE

DID YOU KNOW???

DID YOU KNOW IN SOUTH DAKOTA:

Wholesalers in South Dakota reported sales of $4.9 billion by 1,803 establishments in 1982, an increase of 43 percent since 1977, according to a Census of Wholesale Trade report released by the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. The report contains statistics for 82 classifications of wholesalers, and has separate data for merchant wholesalers, manufacturers' sales branches and offices, and agents and brokers who sell or buy goods for others. The following facts are taken from this report.

- The 1982 payroll of all wholesalers in the state amounted to $226 million, compared to $162 million in 1977.
- There were 15,964 paid employees (full and part-time) engaged in wholesale trade in the state as of mid-March 1982.
- Sales by farm-products raw material wholesalers in 1982 accounted for 65 percent of the state's total sales by all wholesalers. Other leading wholesale kind-of-business groups in 1982 were machinery, equipment, and supplies wholesalers, with 15 percent; and petroleum and petroleum products wholesalers with 13 percent.
- For 1982, sales for all wholesalers in the state averaged $2.7 million per establishment.
- Sales per employee for all wholesalers in the state averaged $304 thousand.
- Minnehaha County led all counties in the state accounting for 31 percent of sales by wholesalers. Ranked by volume of sales, Minnehaha, Pennington, Yankton, Brown and Brookings counties made up the top five counties and accounted for over 50 percent of all sales.

Source: 1982 Census of Wholesale Trade South Dakota, WC82-A-42, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

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